

For a spirited Whig Address, see First Page.
For a new Chapter of Barnaby Rudge, see Fourth Page.

TRIAL OF McLEOD.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which McLEOD is to have his trial, commences its session to-day at Ulster. It is most likely that this case will come on at an early day. The Editor of the Tribune is on the spot, and we shall be furnished by him with early, accurate and spirited reports of the progress of the trial.

See the Address of the Eighth Ward Committee on our First Page.

Our friend who asks space for a reply to "Candor" will oblige us by waiting till we have finished the publication of Candor's brief essays—three in number. If he then down any remarks necessary to the defence of the retiring Secretaries, we shall hear him with pleasure. We trust he agrees with us in regarding each of the Statesmen composing the Harrison Whig Cabinet as the proper guardian of his own honor and the judge of its requirements. Comments on the breaking up of the Cabinet can be profitable only by elucidating broad principles and avoiding personal reflections.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1841.

Information having been received by the Government of extensive and exciting preparations for disturbing the peace of our northern frontier, the President has deemed it necessary to issue his Proclamation. He enjoins the observance and threatens the enforcement of the laws—exhorts all people to maintain our neutral and peaceful relations, and calls upon all those deluded persons who have joined the hunting lodges to come out from among them. The State Department is in possession of full and particular information of the machinations of these "patriots" from Maine to Louisville in Kentucky. The Proclamation seems to me well timed, and I hope will have a good effect. Depend upon it that no such movement would be advised by Daniel Webster without sufficient cause.

Judge McLEAN, it is understood, declines the proffered post of Secretary of War.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, it is believed, is on his way to the City to take charge of the Post Office Department.

Judge USHER has not yet returned from Virginia.

Mr. WEBSTER leaves the City on Monday next for two or three weeks' visit to his home in Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster's letter, I presume, terminates the series of publications relative to the late explosion. It is said that the President has mediated a publication in his proper person in reply to the retiring Secretaries, but is advised not to publish, as it would be setting, possibly, a pernicious precedent.

The number of office-seekers is but little diminished. The crowds pressing upon the President daily have nearly exhausted that functionary, and present by their numbers and importunities, scenes almost unparalleled in our history. Removals and appointments are continually taking place—and Locofocos are made to feel the excellence of the principle of rotation in office. President Tyler, however, is more sparing than most of our New York Whig friends probably think necessary. That he is still a Whig, is partially proven at least, by his invariable preference for Whig officers.

The Madisonian is to be published daily about the middle of October. Its title, when daily, will be, it is said, "THE CONSTITUTIONAL" &c.

The proceedings of the Whig meeting at Richmond were strongly condemnatory of the President. Some of the President's late warm friends are said to have taken a part.

The prospect is fair that the Whigs will elect their Governor in Maryland.

Look out for some new appointments of Whig Postmasters in New-York soon, at prominent points.

It is reported, I know not with what truth, that the President has agreed upon a plan of a Bank, or Fiscal Agent, which he will submit to Congress in December if desired or permitted.

Why, therefore cannot our friends exercise a little patience? Why will they not be a shade more tolerant and forbearing? Is any possible good to be gained by separation and denunciation? Oh, that the Whigs in the Empire State and every where would adopt the mild and moderate spirit of brotherly kindness displayed in the Address of the Whig State Committee of Connecticut. They propose to triumph in 1845. Well, can they "support arms and advance" any more surely by throwing away all the advantages they might retain for the next three years? Can we not make the most of our present possessions, and triumph still four years hence? Let this be considered.

OUTRAGE ON THE FRONTIER.—A correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, writing from Alburgh, a town about four miles from the line, says that on the night of the 19th, a party of twelve or fifteen men entered the house of a Mr. Brown in that village, seized and gagged one Cogan, who formerly resided in Canada and was an actor in the rebellion, and hurried him off toward the lines. He fought valiantly and was severely wounded in the struggle. He is suspected of having been engaged in the recent burnings on the frontier.

Hon. BENNETT BICKNELL, of Madison Co. died at his residence in Morrisville on the 10th inst. in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Mansfield, Conn. but removed to Madison Co. N. Y. in 1808, and in 1812 was chosen a Member of Assembly. In 1814 he was chosen a State Senator, and in 1836 a Member of Congress. He was a man of talent and worth, and his death is widely lamented.

The Whigs of the Seventh Senate District have nominated HENRY WELLES, of Yates and BORAK NILES of Cortland Co. for Senators, in place of Hon. MARK H. SIBLEY, resigned, and Hon. JOHN MAYNARD, whose term has expired. Their election is morally certain.

JONATHAN PLATT, of Owego, has been nominated for Member of Assembly by the Whigs of Tioga Co. He is a worthy and true man, and we hope will be elected.

The individual who committed so many audacious forgeries under the names of Britton and Caldwell has been arrested.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.

No. II.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

With the preliminary statements and explanations of the relations existing between the President and the Heads of the Executive Departments, and the Constitutional responsibilities of these officers, we are prepared to discuss, intelligently, the question—Ought Mr. Webster to have resigned?

A bill for the establishment of a Bank, or Fiscal Agent, having passed both Houses of Congress, was presented to the President for his approval. Now it is well to recur to the language of the Constitution to ascertain the President's duty when a bill is presented to him, after having passed the House of Representatives and the Senate—"IN SUCH CASE, HE SHALL SIGN IT; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated." If he approve, he shall sign it; he may, it is obvious, disapprove, for various reasons. Unless he approve, he is not bound to sign. The Constitution does not say if the Secretaries approve, if the Cabinet approve, but if he approve. The President might not certainly sign, if he disapprove; no honest man could advise him to do so. Well, the President did not sign this bill, but returned it with objections. No member of the President's Cabinet concurred in these objections; neither of them was, therefore, responsible for such objections—on the President alone rested this responsibility. For the President's exercising in this instance the right to disapprove a bill presented to him, the Heads of Departments did not deem themselves called upon to resign; their political friends did not advise them to resign. If the Secretary of the Treasury had, in the course pursued by the President, found his plan of finance and revenue so frustrated by the President that he could not pursue them with advantage to the Country, he might with propriety have resigned. But he did not take this view of the subject. Mr. Ewing retained his place.

Another bill was then passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and presented to the President, which he did not approve, but returned it with objections, as he had returned the former bill. On the return of the second bill, all the heads of Departments, except the Secretary of State, resign. Mr. Ewing, in retiring, publicly assigns his reasons.

Mr. Ewing did not consider, he says, "a difference of opinion as to the charter of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which existed between him and the President." He alleges that he has been subjected to personal indignity by the President. He says: "This bill [the second] framed and fashioned according to your [the President's] own suggestions, in the initiative of which I and another member of your Cabinet were made by you the agents and the negotiators, was passed by large majorities through the two Houses of Congress and sent to you, and you rejected it. Important as was the part which I had taken, at your request, in the organization of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never concluded me on the subject of the Veto Message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor; and to me, at its contents, you have done nothing to wipe away the personal indignity arising out of the act."

Because of this personal indignity, we are fully authorized, from the contents of Mr. Ewing's letter, to say he sent in his resignation.

Now, if the Secretary of the Treasury is the President's officer, and not the people's officer, then, undoubtedly, a personal indignity offered by the President might be considered a just ground for "severing the ties between them." Suppose the President of the United States should commit a personal indignity upon Mr. Ogden Hoffman, the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, ought Mr. Hoffman, therefore, to retire from the prosecution of suits, in which the people of the United States are plaintiffs? Suppose a personal indignity should be committed by the President upon General Scott—ought he, therefore, to throw up his commission, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States? Should he do so, would not the people be very likely to say to the General, "you was our officer, you should have held on for the country; we wanted you to stay, and therefore you was not justified in resigning." This doctrine of resigning to please the President, or because of indignities offered by him, when applied to any other officer, except a head of one of the Executive departments, would never be entertained for a moment, nor, in respect to a head of department, would it be thought of, unless those heads of department were erroneously likened to a Cabinet of Ministers in England.

Our Constitution and laws know no such body of men as the "Cabinet." We borrow this language from England, but even in England, there is no such thing as a "Cabinet" known to the laws of the realm. There is a number of persons, who are private Counsellors and known to the laws as such. These are all sworn to keep the King's Counsels, and a violation of their duty, in this respect, is a highly penal offence. From among these private Counsellors the great officers of State are taken, amounting to thirteen or fourteen in number, and these are called the Cabinet, or the ministry.

The King or Queen does not ordinarily (perhaps never) attend the meetings of the Cabinet. But the Sovereign sometimes attends all the private counsellors and meets them in person. His communications to this Council cannot be revealed or made public without the Sovereign's permission. Thus when the Queen convened (not the Cabinet) but the whole Privy Council, for the purpose of signing her intended marriage with Prince Albert, it was necessary for the Council to ask the Queen's permission to make the matter public. Communications between the head of the Government and public functionaries called into Council are thus held to be inviolably secret.

The laws of the United States have created Departments, and organized them by providing for the appointment of proper heads. Formerly the four Secretaries, of State, War, Treasury and Navy, were alone considered as heads of Departments, and called generally into consultation with the President. Afterwards it became customary to call in the Attorney General, and at a later period the Postmaster General.

The subject shall be continued in a future number.

CANDOR.

Mr. John Sarber was killed at Pittsburgh on the 17th, by being run over by a wagon.

MOST HORRIBLE MURDER.

Our city has again been the theatre of a most startling and murderous tragedy. Though less horrible in its details than the hideous outrage and murder of Miss Mary Rogers, it yet awakens in the public mind as deep a thrill of dread excitement and indignation by its black atrocity, as did that terrible event. We give below all the well authenticated circumstances which have come to light respecting it.

Our readers may remember that on Friday the 19th inst. Mr. Samuel Adams, printer at the corner of Ann and Gold streets, residing at 11 Elizabeth street, was missed from his home and that from that day no trace of him could be found. He was said to have called on that day at the office of the Missionary Herald where he stated his intention of going to a store in Canal street, which he never reached. A notice of his disappearance was published on Wednesday last in the Tribune and copied in various papers with a request that any one who had seen or heard of him would give information thereof to his friends. This notice called forth the following narration given to the Mayor by Mr. Wheeler, teacher of a writing academy in a room in the second story of the large granite building on the northwest corner of Chambers street and Broadway. His room is in the corner, looking into both Broadway and Chambers street; next to it is the room of a Mr. J. C. Colt, the author of a work on Book-keeping, and brother of the well known inventor of repeating fire-arms. In this room on the Friday afternoon of Mr. Adams' disappearance, at about 4 o'clock Mr. Wheeler, who was engaged with his pupils, heard a scuffle which lasted for a few moments and was followed by the fall of a heavy body upon the floor. All noise instantly ceased.

Thinking this somewhat singular, Mr. Wheeler left his room, knocked several times at Colt's door, but received no answer. He tried to get in, but found the door locked. He then looked in at the keyhole, and saw two hat upon the table, and a man, whom from his dress and appearance he judged to be Colt, busily engaged apparently in washing the floor. He retired for a considerable time, and on returning, saw the same thing, Colt being still engaged upon the floor. He requested one of his pupils, whom he also employs as an assistant teacher, to watch until Colt should go out. The young man remained all night, and on looking in, saw Colt similarly employed at several different times. Early in the morning he saw Colt sit outside his door a box about four feet square, directed to some person at "St. Louis via New Orleans." Colt then went out and soon returned; shortly after a carman came and took away the box, Colt going with him. The young man watched no farther, but reported these occurrences to Mr. Wheeler, who supposed the box to contain some of Colt's property, which it was thought he intended to remove, and thought little farther of it. A day or two afterward, however, Wheeler got into Colt's room, and saw several places which had apparently been severely scuffed and then smeared with ink; he found, also, a broken looking-glass and a hatchet, the handle of which had been scraped and covered with ink. There were also upon the wall spots of the same liquid.

On Wednesday morning, seeing a notice of Mr. Adams' disappearance, and being suspicious, from knowing that Colt was indebted to Adams, that his mysterious absence might be connected with the noise he had heard and the appearances he had noticed, he gave information of them to Mr. Mayor Morris, who forthwith commenced an investigation, which he has continued with most laudable zeal and activity. In company with Justice Taylor of the Upper Police, and Police Officers A. M. C. Smith and Walker, whose efforts have also been highly praiseworthy during the whole progress of the inquiry, he took the testimony of Mr. Wheeler and his assistant. On Friday he sent officers Smith and Walker to arrest Colt. They found his room locked, and went into one adjacent. They had been there but a short time when Colt came in, went to his door, and with a key was about entering it, when officer Smith sprang upon and seized him, telling him that "he wanted him." Colt asked him "what for," and Smith answered that he would tell him directly. He was brought before the Mayor, and on being interrogated, said that he was not at his room on the Friday night referred to, and denied all knowledge of any box having left his room. He was, however, committed for further examination.

On Saturday the Mayor advertised for the carman who took away the box, and directed William F. Godfrey, Superintendent of Hacks and Carts, to endeavor to discover him. Mr. Godfrey immediately addressed himself to his task, and found a carman named Russell, who came willingly before the Mayor and testified that on the Saturday previous he was employed and paid by Colt for taking the box, directed as mentioned above, to the ship Kalamazoo, lying at the foot of Maiden Lane. He further testified that Colt accompanied him and took a receipt for the delivery of the box on board. Upon learning this the Mayor, with his officers, went on board the vessel, which was about to sail, framed from the Mate the same facts that had been stated by Russell, and took immediate measures to detain the ship. Yesterday the hatches were opened in presence of the Mayor, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. the box was found in the forward hold of the ship and placed upon deck. It was there opened; upon the top was a piece of sail cloth, beneath which, sprinkled with salt and chloride of lime, was a dead body. The box was immediately closed and taken to the dead-house, and there locked up.

At 3 o'clock the Coroner's jury was summoned, and at half-past 3 the box was brought into their presence and a post-mortem examination executed upon the body by Drs. Gilman, Kissam and others. The body, when taken out, had no clothing upon it but a shirt. Around the neck was tightly fastened a thick cord, which was passed down in front and tied about the knee-joints, thus drawing them up close upon the breast. At the bottom of the box was a black coat without pocket-flaps or lapels, and considerably torn, and a neck stock, across which was a cut. Upon these, wrapped about with a piece of sail-cloth and bits of oakum and other rubbish, was the body, doubled up as above mentioned and tightly crowded down.

The body upon examination was found to be in a state of advanced decomposition; the whole frontal bone of the forehead, with part of the temporal bone, was beaten in upon the brain; the right parietal bone was likewise fractured, and the left separated from the rest of the skull and driven completely in upon the brain. One cheek bone

was fractured, and there was a deep wound in the back of the head. There was also a cut upon the side of the chin which matched perfectly with the cut in the stock. Upon a finger on the right hand was a small ring. The features were so entirely decayed and the countenance so disfigured that the body could not well be identified; but Mrs. Adams testified that as nearly as she could judge from the ring and coat, the body is that of her husband. A scar upon the leg is also a mark of identification. A watch, known to have belonged to Mr. Adams, as he repeatedly attempted to sell it, has been found in the trunk of Colt at his lodgings in Monroe street, near Market.

Colt is known to have been indebted to Adams to a considerable amount for printing his work on book-keeping, and it is understood that the latter had had some trouble in securing his pay. Colt was about to ship a box of his books to Philadelphia and employed a third person to do this and to receive the money for them in his stead. This third person, we understand, was told by Adams that the money for the books was to be paid to him as Colt was in his debt. The former mentioned this to Colt in his debt, and said he himself must receive the money. On meeting Adams, on the fatal Friday, the third person told him what was said by Colt, and remarked that he was sure Colt meant to cheat him of his money. Adams remarked that he should take care of that as he meant to see Colt about it. He was last seen that day going up Broadway, near the corner of Chambers street.

At a late hour last night the Coroner's jury returned as their verdict that the body was that of Mr. Samuel Adams, and that, in their belief, he came to his death by blows inflicted by J. C. Colt.

The above are all the material facts that have come to our knowledge concerning this most atrocious murder. They carry with them their own comment. Mr. Adams was originally from Providence. His parents are both dead, but most of his relatives still live in that city. He had a wife but no children. He came to this city some seven or eight years since, and worked for a while as journeyman printer. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with a Scotchman named Starchard, and under the name of Starchard & Adams, they carried on business together as job and book printers. His partner soon died and he continued the business in his own name. He lost nearly all his property, partly by fire and partly by the failure of those who owed him, and was in debt some \$5000 at the time of his death. He was an honest, industrious, temperate and religious man, highly respected by all who knew him. His age was not far from 55.

Our readers will please remember the Coroner's No. XCVI this evening. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that he plays on the violin almost if not quite as well as Paganini himself. We are sure those who attend this evening will hear some of the finest music ever listened to in our city.

(Official.)

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected firearms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of the country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territory of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that traveling agitators, from both sides the line, visit these Lodges and harangue the members in secret meetings, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there belonging; Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons, who may have joined these Lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to report on all these unlawful combinations and seditious proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1841, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Collectors of Customs.

ELIAS H. KAINES, reappointed at Sandusky, Ohio.

WILLIAM WALTON, at Folly Landing, Virginia.

Deputy Postmasters.

LITTLEBERRY H. MOSBY, at Louisville, Kentucky, in place of George L. Douglass, resigned.

EDRA DAGGETT, at Milledgeville, Georgia, reappointed.

We call the attention of our readers to the notice in another column of a course of Lectures to be delivered at Rutgers' Institute on Phrenology and Physiology by that highly popular practical Phrenologist, L. N. Fowler.

Rome and Niagara Falls, at the Rotunda in Prince street, west of Broadway, opposite Nido's Garden—These magnificent Panoramas are still to be seen—ROME is one of the largest pictures ever painted, covering two thousand feet. The view from the Capitol (Rome) is a very interesting object in the ancient and modern parts of the city, and the scenery in its immediate vicinity can hardly be surpassed.

The view of NIAGARA is from Table Rock and is acknowledged to be the most perfect representation of the stupendous Cataract ever offered to the public.

Open every day from 9 till dark, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9, when the Panoramas are brilliantly illuminated, and a full explanation given in the gallery, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

Rich and Beautiful White Teeth.

Any person wishing the gratifying possession of white and glittering set of Teeth, should use the Compound Aromatic Tooth Paste. It would be well to bear in mind that the most popular and economical dentures in use, having the well merited approbation of those counsellors in handsome teeth, the ladies; and also that after its use, at every exhalation the breath passes from the mouth laden with a most agreeable perfume. This paste has also the advantage of strengthening and bringing the gums to a firm and solid state and so entirely relieves the pain of sprouting gums with loose teeth. The useful preparation is manufactured and vended solely by HORACE EVERETT, Druggist, No. 37 Greenwich, 1 door above Franklin st. Price 25 cents per jar.

Phrenological Lectures, at Rutgers' Institute every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Phrenology and Physiology applied to the education and government of children—to Man's social relations—to Revelation and Natural Theology—and to the general improvement of mankind. Lecture every evening FREE. Tickets 25 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman, or family tickets for six persons, \$1, at the door, or office 135 Nassau street.

A Full Length Portrait of Nathaniel, the great Apostle of Temperance in Ireland, in the act of administering the Pledge, is published in the NEW WORLD of Saturday. It is a capital engraving, and a good likeness. As many persons were prevented, by the storm, from getting a copy on Saturday, they are informed that copies can be had at the office, 30 Ann st. at 61 cents. Call and see it.

Engraving of Likenesses are taken in a superior manner, at the Rooms corner of Broadway and John street, in any kind of weather—the result being always the same.

N. R.—Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and terms made known at any time in the day.

Education for Adults.—Mr. Chamberlain writes those who desire instruction to examine the Prospectus of the School for Adults, and Messrs. Delmage & Parelli's specimens of Writing, Drawing and Painting, which branches are taught on a plan worthy of the attention of Connoisseurs, as well as of those who are engaged in business. Those who desire to attend exclusively to Writing can be accommodated Morning, Afternoon or Evening.

Evening Classes in French, Drawing, and English Grammar, including Rhetoric, Compositions, Critical Reading and extemporaneous speaking, will be organized for the season early in October. Arithmetic and Book-keeping are taught on the plan of individual instruction.

Instruction in Languages.—Mr. C. School for Ladies is open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday for Writing and the solid branches of education, and on Wednesday and Saturday, for Drawing and Painting.

N. R.—Mr. C. has a few vacancies in his School for boys whose health, comfort and conduct receive particular attention.

Emporium of Cheap Garments, by W. T. JENNINGS, 225 Broadway, under American Hotel.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—SUNDAY, OCT. 1, 1841. First Night to the King of Sweden, and Pupil of Paganini, has the honor to announce that his First Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT will take place on Monday Evening, September 29th, at the City Hall, under the patronage of the Hon. J. B. DUNN, Mayor of the City.

Mr. ETIENNE VOZEL, Professor of Singing and Tenor of the Private Music of the King of France.

Mr. LOUIS KAKEMAN, who has kindly volunteered his services.

Mr. W. C. HILL, Leader of the Quartette, and Mr. TIMM, who will preside at the Piano Forte.

For tickets, see the Prospectus, or apply to the Ticket Office, 210 Broadway, or to the principal Music Stores and Hotels.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Goldsmith's WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY, 251 Broadway. Rooms open during day and evening.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1841.

Steamship Almanac.—THIS DAY.

THE NEW YORK, 24th Sept. 5.31. (Leave) 2.50. (Arrive) 1.00.

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